FEBRUARY, 1785. THE NUMB. 2856.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1785.

Books & Stationary,

A general ASSORTMENT, juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON, and to be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable TERMS, by

William and *David Hall*,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, in *Market-ſtreet*,

ANDREWS's REMARKS on Engliſh and French Ladies,
Art of Speaking,
Bartlet's Farriery, Blackſtone's Commentaries,
Cheſelden's Anatomy, Cecilia,
Complete Houſewife and Confectioner, Complete Engliſh Cook,
Complete Horſe Doctor,
Common Prayer Books, Croxall's Æſop, Cunn's Euclid,
Douglaſs on the Muſcles, Dilworth's Aſſiſtant, Dodſley's Æſop,
Edinburgh Medical Eſſays,
Endfield's Speaker and Exerciſes,
Elliot's Philoſophy, Every Patient his own Doctor, Every Man his own Phyſician,
Fiſher's Companion,
Fool of Quality,
Ferguſon's Lectures,
Gay's Fables,
Gibbons's Roman Empire, Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Gordon's Companion,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Glaſs's Cookery,
Hawney's Meaſurer, Hill's Arithmetic,
Knox's Eſſays, Leyburn's Guide,
Muſical Miſcellany,
Mair's Book-keeping,
Martin's Philoſophy,
Ditto's young Gentlemen's and Ladies Philoſophy,
New Annual Regiſter for 1780, 1781, and 1782,
Nicholſon's Philoſophy,
Perrin's Grammar, Exerciſes, Pronounciation, Fables, Letters and Elements,
----Count Moraux M. le Sage,
Ditto de Shakeſpeare,
Pope's Works,
Pringle's Diſcourſes,
Preceptor,
Quincey's Diſpenſatory,
Rambler,
Raynal's Indies,
Reid on Conſumptions,
Ready Reckoner,
Robertſon's Hiſtory of America,
Rowning's Philoſophy,
Salmon's Gazetteer,
Simpſon's Euclid,
Stone's Ditto,
Spectator,
Stewart's Hiſtory of Scotland,
Steven's Guide to India Trade,
Tiſſot on Health,
Two Mentors,
Wilſon on Climates,
Vyſe's Tutor's Guide,
Wiſe's Young Man's Companion,
Variety of Song-Books, &c. &c.

London, Gentleman's, and Town and Country MAGAZINES, for the Years 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781 and 1782, in Setts.

The Ladies MAGAZINES from January to Auguſt, 1784.

Univerſal, Weſtminſter and Town and Country MAGAZINES, from March to Auguſt 1784.

The Monthly Reviews from January to Auguſt 1784.

ALSO,

Barclay's, Bailey's, Boyer's, Cole's, Fenning's, Johnſon's, Young's and Entick's Dictionaries-----Horace, Juvenal, Virgil, Cæſar, Cicero, Juſtin and Terence Delphini---Clarke's Introduction, Cordery, Eraſmus, Æſop, Ovid, Salluſt and Cornelius Nepos, Kent's Lucian, Leuſden's Greek and Latin Teſtament, Schrivelius's Lexicon, Beza's Latin Teſtament, London Vocabulary, Selectæ é Profanis, Selectæ é Veteri and Whittenhall's Greek Grammar.

Quarto Bibles, with and without Common Prayers, Octavo Bibles, with and without Pſalms; and School Bibles, Teſtaments, Prayer-Books and Spelling-Books; Battledores, Manſon's and Royal Primers, Chap Books, Childrens Books, ſmall and large Meſſage Cards, Viſiting Ditto, Hiſtory of England Ditto, Harry and Andrew Playing Ditto, Copy Slips aſſorted, large and ſmall Pewter Inkſtands, with and without Tops, wooden Ditto, Penknives, Money Scales and Weights, large and ſmall Slates and Slate Pencils, Temple Spectacles, Scales and Dividers, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Imperial, Medium, Fool's Cap, Pott and ſmall Poſt Writing Paper, Parchment, Paſteboard, Sealing-Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, and Blank Books of different Sizes, ruled and plain.

TO BE LETT,

M'Veagh's TAVERN, at *Frankford*.

At the ſame place a NEGROE BOY to be ſold.
Enquire as above.

To be SOLD at public SALE,

On the premiſes, at twelve o'clock, on MONDAY, the 21ſt day of March next, being the ſecond day of the week,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, part of the eſtate of Samuel Rhoads, late of this city, deceaſed, containing 90 acres, more or leſs, about 60 of which is cleared, 20 meadow, and the remainder woodland. There are on it a frame houſe, kitchen, weaver's ſhop, barn, ſtables, &c. and about 4 acres of bearing orchard; lately in the tenure of Mary Brown, deceaſed, now of Samuel Danford.

Alſo, a PLANTATION, near the above, and part of the ſame eſtate, containing 170 acres, more or leſs, about 100 of which is woodland, 18 meadow, and more may be made, the remainder is cleared plough-land. There are on it a log dwelling-houſe, frame barn, ſtables, &c. and a number of thriving apple-trees.

Both plantations are within five or ſix miles of Briſtol, about the ſame diſtance from Trenton, near the Falls meeting-houſe, and convenient to a ſchool, mills, ſtores, &c.

They will be divided into parcels from about 30 to 50 acres each; and the terms of payment, &c. will be made known at the time of ſale.

Alſo, to be SOLD at private SALE,

Several valuable TRACTS of unimproved LAND, in the county of Bedford. For terms, enquire of

SARAH RHOADS, Executrix,
THOMAS FRANKLIN, Executor.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1785. ‡ 4 w.

State Lottery Tickets for Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On SATURDAY, the 12th March next, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, at 12 o'clock, a Tract of good WOODLAND,

CONTAINING 326 acres, ſituate on a branch of Schuylkill, over the ſecond Mountain, in Brunſwick townſhip, Berks county, bounded by lands of Rudolph Epprecht, Edward Biddle, and others; late the eſtate of John Metzner, and to be ſold by Louiſa Metzner, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. The ſaid land is patented, and recorded in the office books. § ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

To be Sold by way of public Vendue,

by order of the Orphans Court for the county of Lancaſter, on TUESDAY, the firſt day of March next,

A Certain Plantation and Tract of patented Land, and two Tracts or Pieces of Lands, one of them warranted, and the other located, adjoining each other; ſituated and being in Carnarvon townſhip, Lancaſter county, containing together 180 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. There are on the premiſes, a dwelling-houſe, barn and orchard, about 80 acres of cleared upland, 8 acres good watered meadow, and as much more may be made. The ſale to be held on the premiſes, where attendance will be given by *Elizabeth Hughes*, Adminiſtratrix, *David Morgan* and *Samuel Elliot*, Adminiſtrators of all and ſingular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Edward Hughes, deceaſed. Lancaſter, Feb. 17, 1785. §

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 22d of March next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of limeſtone land, ſituate in the Great-Valley, Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 350 acres, 200 thereof cleared, with 25 acres of watered meadow, of the beſt quality, the remainder well timbered, a limeſtone quarry, and kiln ready built, part of the land limed, two bearing orchards, two dwelling-houſes, one of them ſtone the other logs, two good barns, one of them new, with ſtone ſtabling under the whole, a large cow-houſe that will contain 22 head of cattle, with a large loft for hay, alſo a good ſtone ſhed, with other ſtabling, that will contain 20 horſes with eaſe, a good ſtone ſpring houſe over a never faling ſpring; the place is in excellent order, and chiefly fenced with new cheſtnut rails; there was formerly a public houſe kept at the place, and is an exellent ſtand for that buſineſs, as the Gap, Peach Bottom and Limeſtone roads all interſect on ſaid place, being 45 miles from Philadelphia and 21 from Lancaſter; the land is patented, and an indiſputable title will be given; the payments will be made as eaſy as poſſible. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the place, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. JAMES M'CLELLAN.

Feb. 17. §

An Addition to HAGER'S TOWN,

In the State of MARYLAND,

WILL be laid out by the ſubſcriber, and a number of well ſituated lots will be diſpoſed of at public ſale, ſubject to a Groundrent, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of March next, being in the court week. The Lots adjoining the built part of the ſaid town (ſome facing a ſtreet, the oppoſite ſide of which is already built) and are ſituated on the ſeveral ſtreets leading from the Court-Houſe, by way of Frederick-town to Baltimore, by Shepperd's-town and by Watkins's ferry to Wincheſter, and other parts in Virginia, and by Schwengel's mill to Pittſburg and the weſtward. Theſe Lots are valuable on account of the advantageous ſituation of ſaid town, and the extenſive trade carried on from it to the weſtern countries, and the upper parts of Maryland and Virginia. Some of theſe lots begin but one and others two ſquares from the public ſquare, ſo that many of them are nearer to the court and market-houſe, than ſome other already improved parts of ſaid town.

ALSO will be ſold by private ſale, one lot near Col. Wolls's, and another adjoining the houſe of Elick Williams, Eſq; in ſaid town, each containing 82 feet front and 240 feet in depth.

At the ſame time will be lett, for a term of years, a number of out-lots adjoining the town-lots, of 3 or 4 acres each. The ground is of an excellent quality, and includes a very fine ſtream of ſpring-water, by which a Number of them may be watered, and made into the beſt of timothy meadow.

Likewiſe ſome very good ſtands for ſtore-houſes will be lett for a term of Years, near to and adjoining the court-houſe ſquare. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or from the 18th to the laſt day of March, at Hager's town.

¶ DANIEL HIESTER, JUN.

N. B. Several Farms will be lett near the above.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the firſt of March next,

A valuable FARM, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, within ſeven miles of this city. For terms, apply to GEORGE FOX, in Third-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, February 19, 1785. §

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's lot, in Wilmington, in the night of the 7th inſtant, a light bay GELDING, about 10 years old, dark mane and tail, 14 and an half hands high, well made, of good courage, and carries himſelf well under the ſaddle, or in a carriage, is about half blooded, canters and trots well, and generally uſed as a hackney; he was late the property of Captain Thomas Read, and the late William Pickle, Eſq; of Philadelphia. Any perſon ſecuring the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have the above reward; or for the horſe alone, TWELVE DOLLARS, paid by JONAS CANBY.

N. B. It is believed that a certain George Deal and George Plank, in concert, ſtole the ſaid horſe; and Deal (who is a brother of Nicholas Deal, on Tinicum Iſland) went off with him. Plank is under an arreſt on that account.

Wilmington, 2d Month 19, 1785. § 8 w.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 16th inſt. a dark brown COW, about 10 or 12 years old, has ſome white along her back and under her belly, is ear marked, but the mark not remembered; ſhe gives about two quarts of milk at a milking. Whoever ſecures the ſaid cow, ſo that the owner may get her again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Three Dollars for the cow.

Feb. 18, 1785. § JESSE EDWARDS.

A ROBBERY!

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Thurſday evening, the 10th inſtant, February, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, a young Man, aged about 23 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, rather luſty, has a full face and good complexion, light brown hair, hangs pretty long and looſe in his neck: Had on, when he went away, a drab coat and waiſtcoat, black breeches, white worſted ſtockings, yellow buckles, a black handkerchief; was lame in one leg with two ſore places upon his ſhin bone, and likewiſe another very bad ſore place upon his ankle on the other leg, ſo as to occaſion his going lame. He went off on a roan horſe, had a long tail, freſh trimmed about his legs, full 13 hands high, and coming 5 years old. He has taken off with him a variety gold and ſilver jewellery, ſuch as gold ſeals of various ſizes, gold lockets of various ſizes with painted devices, womens pocket ſciſſars, with plated handles and ſilver caſes, cornelian ſeals, red and white ſtone ſet in pinchbeck and gilt, paſte ear-rings ſet in ſilver, gold ditto plain, and likewiſe garnet ſet, paſte ſet knee and ſtock buckles, plain ſet and ditto with gold edges, a variety of twiſted and ſet ladies finger rings, ditto of gentlemens with painted landſcape devices, &c. ditto with hair work, one dozen of gold ſtrait French watch-keys: Alſo a ſum of money, principally French Crowns; his name is THOMAS WIGLEY. Whoever apprehends him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive as above, with all reaſonable charges, from WILLIAM KAY, Front-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1785.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about 28 acres of good Land, ſituate in Hickes's lane, near the ſign of the Green Tree, in Germantown, about a mile from the main ſtreet; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, new ſtone barn, ſtables and other outhouſes, with a good pump, all in good order, and the whole under good fence, ſome very good meadow and woodland. This place would ſuit very well for a gentleman's country ſeat, being a healthy ſituation. For terms and further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, CHRISTOPHER LUDWICK.

N B. Credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, on giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. †

Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, Feb. 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that William Sheckles and Hoſkins Blizard, inſolvent debtors, now confined for debt in the goal of the county of Cumberland, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, intend to apply to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the benefit of the inſolvent act; they therefore deſire all their creditors to appear at the Court-houſe, in Bridge-town, on Tueſday, the 22d day of March next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of their eſtates ſhould not be made to their creditors, and they be releaſed from confinement according to law. WILLIAM SHECKLES,
HOSKINS BLIZARD.

WHEREAS Mr. Joſeph Allſton, late of the borough of Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, in the Delaware ſtate, ſhop-keeper, on or about the 28th of May, in the year 1776, put a parcel of houſhold furniture into my poſſeſſion, the reaſonable ſtorage thereof and monies advanced thereon amounts at this day to the ſum of One Hundred and Three Pounds Four Shillings and Four-pence, out of which ſum I have received ſatisfaction for the ſum of Thirty-two Pounds Ten Shillings; therefore this is to requeſt the ſaid Joſeph Allſton, or ſome perſon for him, to come, pay the balance, and take the goods away within 6 weeks from this date, otherwiſe I ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of ſelling the goods at public ſale, and cloſing that account; hereof pleaſe to take notice.

Feb. 1, 1785. § TIMOTHY JACKSON.

LAND TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT on LEASES for ſeven Years, Rent free,

SITUATE in Liken's Valley, in Berks county, about 40 miles weſtward of Reading, where the land is very good, and a great quantity of excellent wattered and bottom meadow may be made; 100 acres thereof, with a good mill ſeat thereon, will be given to a perſon who will build a good griſt and ſaw-mill thereon within one year after the date hereof. Said Valley is ſupplied with excellent ſprings of water, and the creek navigable for canoes and ſmall rafts down to Suſquehanna; and a large range for cattle and ſwine.

Alſo ſeveral Tracts of excellent LAND, on the weſt ſide of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, to be Lett or Sold, on eaſy terms, by applying to ENNION WILLIAMS, at his ſtore, in Bethel townſhip, on the great road from Reading to ſaid Valley and to Shamokin, or to the ſubſcriber in the Northern-Liberties, three miles from Philadelphia.

Dec. 31, 1784. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

WHEREAS Captain Joſhua Pollard, ſaid to have failed ſome time ago from the port of Philadelphia, was a paſſenger in the brigantine Betſey and Polly, Captain Antonio Andaulle, from Cape Francois bound to New-York, and caſt away the ſecond inſtant at Little Egg-Harbour, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, which Joſhua Pollard periſhed by the ſeverity of the weather, and the ſubſcriber hath poſſeſſion of ſundry effects which were the property of ſaid deceaſed, whom he hath buried, and alſo obtained an adminiſtration on his eſtate to enable him to collect ſundry other of ſaid deceaſed's effects, which are withholden by perſons not lawfully entitled thereto. Thoſe having lawful demands againſt the ſaid Joſhua Pollard's eſtate are deſired to exhibit the ſame, properly authenticated, to JOSEPH REED, Eſq; of Mountholly, Attorney at law, or to the ſubſcriber, at Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county.

Feb. 15, 1785. § EBENEZER TUCKER, Adminiſt.

THE partnerſhip of ALLEN and THOMPSON being diſſolved by the death of Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, all perſons indebted to ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all perſons having demands, are deſired to ſend them in immediately, in order that they may be ſpeedily ſettled by the ſurviving partner. CHARLES ALLEN.

Charles Allen, returns his moſt reſpectful thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who have been pleaſed to favour the concern with their cuſtom, and as he intends to continue the buſineſs in the ſame line, begs they will indulge him with a continuance of their favours, which he will endeavour to merit by a conſtant attention and care to ſupply them with the very beſt goods, at a very cheap rate. *Feb.* 15, 1785. CHARLES ALLEN.

Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS.

WE are told by the friends to the funding bill, that it is built on principles which are approved by the majority of the people, and therefore they venture with the more boldneſs to proceed in the execution of their plan. The public creditors, as they are termed, have hitherto waited with a degree of patience which does them honor. How it happens that their wants and neceſſities have become ſo very importunate of late, may be matter of proper enquiry for thoſe who are curious in comparing cauſes and effects. The ſubject of funding public debts is of great magnitude, and involves ſuch an extenſive ſeries of conſiderations, that it is not the work of a day or a month to annalize them. Thoſe who have ventured their money in ſpeculations of this ſort have generally been adventurers of a late date, and therefore cannot rank in the liſt of diſtreſſed widows, orphans, &c. They may well afford to abide the iſſue of deliberate inveſtigation. Every honeſt and good man muſt fervently wiſh to ſee public contracts, which have been honeſtly entered into, as faithfully diſcharged; but I ſhould hope no public creditor would wiſh to precipitate the determination. Thoſe who are to bear the burthen will ultimately ſit in judgment on the propriety and practicability of the meaſure. It is therefore of importance that their minds ſhould be convinced of its expediency, before a tax is fixed on them, which is to be handed down to their children and grandchildren. The preſent Aſſembly have undoubtedly the power of enacting the funding bill into a law; but they ought to reflect that here their power terminates, and that it is their conſtituents who are to carry it into effect. If the members who compoſe this Houſe have no wiſh to frame laws contrary to the ſenſe of the people, it would be a mark of prudent condeſcenſion to wave the deciſion, until a new election ſhould more fully convey the voice of the people; and then, if the ſame members ſhould be returned, it would be a fair preſumption that the bill was approved by the majority of the people, of the jurors I mean. What may be the ſentiments of the non-jurors on this occaſion is not likely to be enquired into. I hope the Aſſembly will ſeriouſly conſider the conſequences of hurrying this important bill. It may be urged, poſſibly, that all the time has been allowed which the conſtitution calls for. This I readily grant. But what was the intention of making ſuch a proviſion? Was it not to receive the opinions of the people, upon ſuch bills as are ordered to be publiſhed? And has there not appeared a very formidable oppoſition to the whole ſyſtem, as it now ſtands? Are not the minds of the people much agitated? And is it prudent to attempt a ſcheme of ſuch magnitude without the general approbation? I would wiſh gentlemen to advert to the ſituation and nature of government. In a free ſtate, like ours, all power centers in the people. We are happily ſecure from military influence and controul, and nothing is likely to be permanent, which is not founded on ſound policy and public juſtice. There is no charm or magic in the word LAW, which can compel our ſubmiſſion, or be brought to operate againſt our judgment and intereſt. I ſpeak in a collective ſenſe.

It is matter of aſtoniſhment to a thoughtful mind, when it takes a retroſpective view of the ſtate of public affairs a few years ago, when the cords of government were ſnapped aſunder and the ſocial compact was diſſolved, when men were caſt back into a ſtate of nature, without magiſtrates and without law. Speculative men ſhuddered at the proſpect of an experiment too great for their cold conceptions. Dangers were ſuggeſted on every hand, and the civilizing work of ages appeared to them to have vaniſhed "like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion." But the event has convinced them, that, though toſſed by tempeſts and ſurrounded by rocks and ſhoals, the bark has paſſed ſafely through. But let us not from hence too ſanguinely infer that we may venture at pleaſure to the edge of the precipice. Tho' long habits of ſubmiſſion to our rulers had ſo deeply poſſeſſed our minds, as to incline us without reluctance to admit a renewal of the juſt reſtraint of laws, yet we ſhould conſider that the love of ſelf government is ſo predominant in every mind, that a few more repetitions of legal diſſolution would render us as untractable as the native Indian.

We are happily once more fixed within the ſilken cords of civil government, and let us beware of weakening the ſtrands. Every law, which has not the energy of juſtice and reaſon within itſelf, will ever operate as a canker in the bowels of government, and, by frequent attacks, will ultimately deſtroy the conſtitution.

I have taken the ſentiments of great numbers both in town and country reſpecting the funding bill, and I can honeſtly declare I have found more than nine-tenths of the people abſolutely oppoſed to the meaſure. But their reaſonings are various. Some are for active oppoſition, as being the moſt candid and prudent line of conduct; whilſt others, equally its enemies, think it beſt to let the Aſſembly proceed unmoleſted, when, ſay they, ſuch a public odium will fall on them that they will loſe their ſeats, and the law will be repealed by their ſucceſſors. Another ſett, who poſſeſs ſentiments more unfriendly to good order, remain in a kind of angry inaction, and content themſelves with declaring that the law ſhall meet with no obſtruction from them in its paſſage, but they are determined at all events to withſtand its execution. This is the rock I wiſh to guard my countrymen from ſplitting on. It is a dangerous practice to indulge our minds in ſuch liberties. He who tramples on a law with impunity does more real injury to his country, than he who burns a town, and is only exceeded in miſchief by thoſe who wantonly or wickedly framed it. If laws are unjuſt, they ought to be repealed; but no man or ſett of men, except in a legiſlative capacity, ſhould dare to refuſe obedience to the laws of the land. There may be extremities, when a reſort to firſt principles will be juſtifiable; but they rarely happen, and it is better to ſubmit for a time to a bad law, than to defeat it either by force or contempt. The moment we break down the barrier of that reſpect for laws, which ought ever to reſide in every breaſt, and ſhould be inculcated with unremitting attention, we let in an enemy more raging than the ſea, and more dreadful than a peſtilence. Men, from their nature, are too apt to oppoſe their own wills to public reſtraint, and it is only by a combination of public opinion that laws can have their force.

How ſerious, how important then, is the ſtation of a legiſlator! How guarded ought he to be at every avenue, leſt, by ſome miſjudged manœuvre or ill pointed fire, he may deſtroy or blow up the fortreſs he is appointed to defend. No ſordid intereſt, no party view, ſhould ever influence his voice in the paſſing of a law, which is likely to approach the repellency of the public mind. It is ſaid, and I believe with truth, that the whole people ſeldom judge wrong, and it is ever of dangerous conſequence to *force* their conſent. Ye ſenators, ye guardians of the people, I conjure you, by the love of your country, by the regard which as legiſlators you ought to have to good government, that you do not expoſe the dignity of our laws to inſult and reſiſtance. Put off the preſent bill to a future day, and let a new election convey to you the voice of your conſtituents, for in no other way are you likely to obtain it. Petitions but feintly ſpeak their ſentiments. There are thouſands will vote at an election, who are never aſked to ſign either petition or remonſtrance. There is no plea of immediate neceſſity to haſten your determination. The moſt urgent friends and promoters of the bill are to be found amongſt the late purchaſers, who, being voluntary creditors, may wait without injury.

I would aſk thoſe gentlemen who take the lead on this occaſion in the Honorable Houſe, whether they would not derive more perfect ſatisfaction on the annual receipt of their intereſt, if they conceived it to be chearfully given them by the conſent of the people, than if obtained by the accidental influence of having a ſeat in Aſſembly. Delicacy would incline a man to move gently and circumſpectly on ſuch ground, and not to graſp with avidity at the moment of power, to promote a partial intereſt. If a re-election ſhould place them again in their ſeats, I ſhall cloſe my mouth, concluding that all is politically right---that the ſentiments of the citizens of Pennſylvania coincide with the bill.

I ſincerely feel for a great number of the public creditors; but we muſt not plunge the ſtate into confuſion from a too earneſt deſire of ſerving them by premature meaſures. It has been a misfortune to the unalienated creditors, that they have been ſo cloſely united with the ſpeculative purchaſers, whoſe demands not meeting the public approbation, the whole have been reprobated by uninformed men. Would it not be politic for the original ſtockholders to aſſociate themſelves together as an independent body. To *their* application a more favorable attention would probably be given; but, whilſt they permit the late purchaſers to take ſhelter under their wing, they ſuſtain a real injury. That the aged, the widow, and the orphan, ſhould be objects of public regard, all men will readily agree; but it can ſcarcely be expected that many of this claſs are to be found amongſt the ſpeculators at 2/ and 2/6 in the pound, who cannot term it an unreaſonable requeſt, when we deſire them to wait the iſſue of more deliberate debate. I have purpoſely avoided entering into the argument of the expediency or inexpediency of the point in debate, or conſidering it in a fœderal point of view. I hope the Congreſs, in their wiſdom, will take it up on ſuch juſt, generous and univerſal ground, as to point out to the ſeveral ſtates that plan of general policy, which will become the duty of every ſtate to adopt. My principal deſign in this eſſay is to intreat our Honorable Houſe to delay the paſſing of a law, which, by the oppoſition that is threatened to be given to its execution, muſt neceſſarily leſſen the dignity of government, and prove in the end of fatal conſequence to the good order of the ſtate. By the delay no public inconvenience is likely to enſue, but by precipitancy we are ſapping our foundation.

LYCURGUS.

To the INHABITANTS of PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTRYMEN,

IT will no doubt be admitted by every honeſt man, that all laws for the government of the commonwealth ought to be founded in juſtice; but certainly it does not require any arguments to convince the citizens of Pennſylvania, that the bill publiſhed for conſideration, for funding the public debts, is not of that number. To form a judgment of the matter, let us ſee what remains unpaid of the taxes laid in the years 1782 and 1783. By a meſſage from the Preſident and Council to the Aſſembly, it appears there were above two thirds of thoſe taxes unpaid the firſt of January laſt; from whence it may be concluded, that two thirds at leaſt of the inhabitants have not paid thoſe taxes. And to reaſon from what has been, to what in the like caſe probably would be, we may conclude that the taxes now propoſed to be laid, would be no better paid than thoſe impoſed in 1782 and 1783. This being granted, it would, my countrymen, be an affront to your underſtanding, to uſe arguments to prove the injuſtice of a law to lay taxes, which are not expected to be paid by more than *one third part of the inhabitants*. But I requeſt your attention to another matter which merits your ſerious conſideration---the impolicy of the propoſed law.---There is a tax of £76,945 17 6 to be laid annually for 25 years. Should this bill be paſſed into a law, and the taxes be collected in ſome counties, and not in others, it is eaſy to foreſee that great numbers of the inhabitants would remove from the former to the latter, and being further from, would ſend leſs produce to the city, by which means its commerce would be leſſened, to the great injury of individuals, as well as diſadvantage to the State; for in proportion to the exports muſt be the imports, and duties judiciouſly laid on the latter ſeems the moſt eligible mode that can be adopted, to raiſe money for the exigencies of government. But the bad policy of the propoſed law is to be conſidered in another view: Twenty-five years is a long time to continue a tax law.---If, during that period, the taxes ſhould not be paid by two thirds of the people, it cannot be preſumed the delinquents would ever afterwards pay any ſuch taxes. They might, from long uſage, plead a right of exemption; and, if the plea ſhould not be allowed to be a good one, they would probably conſider their numbers, and adopt the adage of *a venerable ſage*---"The majority are always in the right"---and from thence deduce ſuch *ſtrong arguments* as it would be difficult to confute. Upon the whole, I think it would be both unjuſt and impolitic to lay heavy taxes, until it is well aſcertained that the people in general are able and willing to pay them.

I cannot conclude theſe ſhort remarks, without taking notice of the following words in the meſſage from the Aſſembly to the Preſident and Council, reſpecting the funding bill.---"That in "the year 1782, when we had neither reſted from the ravages of "war, nor taſted the bleſſings of peace, a tax of £420 000 "was impoſed, and, though heavy, was not inſupportable;" in anſwer to which, a writer in the Gazette, under the ſignature of Briarius, aſſerts that "the fact declared it to be a glaring aberration from the truth." Now aberration is a hard word, and perhaps not well underſtood by ſome readers; but if the writer means, that the words quoted from the ſaid meſſage are *twiſtical*, I wiſh him to conſider whether he has not carried the matter too far. It is not uncommon to ſpeak of the majority in the ſame manner as of the whole, and if this is allowable, it muſt be admitted that ſomething may be ſaid in defence of what the Aſſembly has aſſerted. But I do not want to have any diſpute with Briarius.---Beſides, to be candid, I know there are ſome people who would not heſitate to vindicate him; I mean thoſe old faſhioned folks, who gravely inſiſt that in all momentous concerns it is requiſite to put down facts as they really are; and I cannot but acknowledge there is ſomething at leaſt plauſible in the obſervation, and therefore wiſh the *Honorable Houſe*, inſtead of what is above quoted, had inſerted as follows, which might have leſſened the clamours of this ſame Briarius. We can with truth declare, that the tax impoſed in 1782 for £420 000, though heavy *to ſome*, has not been found inſupportable *to a majority* of the citizens of this State.

A TRADESMAN.

MESSRS. PRINTERS.

I HAVE read the meſſage from the Council to the Aſſembly with a great deal of attention, and think it my duty, as an individual, to give them my moſt hearty thanks. They have placed the ſubject of the funding law in ſo clear a light, that I am fully convinced it would be the height of folly and injuſtice to perſiſt in the meaſure. Before the meſſage came out, I found the people began to be very clamorous about it, and I now perceive it was not without reaſon. I diſcover clearly that the money to be raiſed is intended for the benefit of a few individuals, and alſo that the whole buſineſs militates againſt fœderal arrangements, and will produce nothing but confuſion at home and diſgrace abroad; for, as the Council very juſtly obſerve, if *priority* of payment is due to any ſett of men, it certainly belongs to our *foreign* creditors. But diſtributions of this kind muſt evidently belong excluſively to Congreſs. I confeſs I was much hurt and ſurpriſed on reading the Aſſembly's addreſs to Council, on the breaking up of the Houſe laſt ſeſſion, where they ſo unhandſomely reprove them for preſuming to treat by meſſage inſtead of conference, inſinuating that the other cares of the ſtate would find ſufficient employment for them. If Council had been intimidated by ſuch treatment, we ſhould have been deprived of their laſt excellent meſſage, which will open the eyes of their countrymen, and put them on their guard, who are under infinite obligation to them for the information therein afforded; and I hope they will perſevere in their duty, and not ſuffer themſelves to be brow-beat into ſilence. They are public watchmen, and may be aſſured of public ſupport.

GRATITUDE.

LONDON, *December* 12.

We hear from unqueſtionable authority, that the French Cabinet have determined upon taking an active part in the diſpute betweeen the Emperor and the Dutch, in regard to the rights of navigation. In conſequence of this determination, orders have been ſent to the Colonels of the different regiments in the ſervice of the French King, to call in all abſent officers; who are, without fail, to join their reſpective corps by the 15th of next month. Theſe orders were publicly iſſued on the 28th ult. The Governors and Commanders of the different ſea ports of France, have alſo had orders to ſummon a certain proportion of ſeamen, the ableſt that can be ſelected, and ſend them to Breſt, for the purpoſe of manning a ſquadron, that will be fitted out to prevent any annoyance at ſea. General de Malbois, is to have the chief command of the French army againſt the Emperor, the camp equipage of which is to be furniſhed at the King's expence. The regiments that compoſe this force, conſiſt together of 60,000 men.

This reſolution of the French cabinet was made known to the Emperor on the 26th of laſt month. At which time ſuch means were taken, to induce his Imperial Majeſty to renounce his intention of opening the Scheldt, as were deemed politic. But he is ſaid to be fixed in his intentions of making a grand effort to extend the commerce of his ſubjects, and means to take the field in time.

Dec. 16. By the Captain of a ſhip juſt arrived from Cadiz, we learn, that a dreadful conflagration has lately happened in that city. Our informant firſt perceived it on the morning of his departure from that port, at which time its appearance and extent were highly tremendous. It continued to rage with unabating violence, and even on the following morning, the veſſel being retarded by calms; yet the flames could be clearly diſcerned. A vaſt explaſion, he adds, took place, from what quarter, the diſtance rendered it impoſſible perfectly to decide; but he ſuppoſed it to ariſe from that part of the harbour where the Spaniſh ſhips of the line lay at anchor.

The reports on the continent with regard to the preſent conteſt between the Emperor and the Dutch are ſo various and contradictory, that all we can do to ſatisfy the curioſity of our readers, is to lay before them the ſeveral accounts we have lately received, that we may not appear deficient in that impartiality, which it is our duty, as well as inclination, to preſerve. And firſt, the German news-writers, notwithſtanding all the probability of affairs taking a peaceable turn, are ſtill talking of the war as inevitable. We ſhall here collect what we read in our laſt letters from Auſtria: "The Emperor has lately aſſigned a ſum exceeding 30 millions of florins for the ſupport and proſecution of the war againſt the Dutch. Orders have been given to raiſe new corps of Houlans, of 800 men each, who are not, however, to march towards the Netherlands before the firſt day of February 1785. The firſt column of the Imperial troops, to be employed in the Lower Countries, conſiſts of 8040 horſe, 17,358 foot, and 1078 artiſts, miners and underminers.

Other letters ſay, that a great number of ſtaff and field officers are daily paſſing through Nuremberg. Our Vienna correſpondent adds, that the Emperor is making the neceſſary preparations for his immediate departure for Bruſſels, his Imperial Majeſty being fully bent to put a ſpeedy and final end to the difficulties he has hitherto met with, in his attempt to force the opening of the Scheldt.

On the other hand, the Dutch are not remiſs in preparing every thing to ſtand their ground, and aſſert their right, by oppoſing the Emperor's pretenſions; for that purpoſe a general amneſty was publiſhed, on the parade at the Hague, for all ſuch deſerters of the Republic as would join their reſpective corps by the firſt of June 1785. At the ſame time the States General have come to a reſolution, which meets with little or no oppoſition, that the inhabitants of the flat country ſhall be numbered and trained to the uſe of arms throughout all the towns and bailiwicks within the Seven United Provinces.

Dec. 21. The Emperor has been preparing for the preſent campaign for more than four years paſt; his journies to France and Ruſſia were evidently made with a political view; and there is no doubt but he has a perfect underſtanding with thoſe two courts, and a confidence of ſupport rather than oppoſition from either of them.

On Monday night, the 13th, between ſeven and eight o'clock, died, in his 76th year, at his houſe in Bolt-court, Fleet-ſtreet, Dr. *Samuel Johnſon*, ſo univerſally known and celebrated in the learned world, that nothing we can ſay on that head can add to to his fame. The writer of this article has known him intimately for above forty years, and can with juſtice ſay, he never knew a man who poſſeſſed more benevolence, more friendſhip, or had a purer heart. Thoſe who knew him beſt loved him moſt, and will long retain that veneration for his memory, which his ſingular worth and manly underſtanding ſo eminently commanded.

Government has made contracts with the contractors and meal-dealers for large quantities of grain. They told them that a ſupply would be wanted as great as during the moſt violent rage of the late war, and that they muſt provide it from every quarter. No hint was given of the reaſon of this extraordinary demand. It certainly is an indication of hoſtilities on the continent: and if we are not to be perſonally involved, that at leaſt we are to enter into the intereſt of one of the powers, and furniſh them with ſupplies. We leave the comment to our readers.

CHARLESTON, February 7.

By intelligence from Shelburne, Nova-Scotia, we are informed that the winter had ſet in uncommonly early, and with a rigor that threatened a long continuance.

The different parts of Europe have experienced a very hard winter; in England many perſons have been frozen to death.

The ſloop Peggy, Capt. Homer, from Boſton for Cape-Fear; and the ſchooner Betſey, Capt. Hammond, from Beverly for George-Town, put in here in diſtreſs laſt week.

BOSTON, February 10.

We are informed that the anniverſary birth of the matchleſs WASHINGTON is to be celebrated, as uſual, at Milton, tomorrow.

We are credibly informed, that his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; will this day reſign his commiſſion of Governor and Commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, in due form, at the Senate Chamber, in this town.

From the northward we are informed that the garriſon of the Britiſh poſt at Niagara are fortifying that place in the ſtrongeſt manner poſſible. From this circumſtance, the plan now in agitation in the Britiſh Cabinet, of exchanging with Spain, Gibraltar for Florida, and the remonſtrance lately made to the Grand Council of America by the Spaniſh Agent, againſt our navigating the river Miſſiſippi, ſeem to indicate ſomething of a hoſtile nature to be not far diſtant.

NEW-YORK, February 17.

Friday arrived the ſhip Grace, Capt. Armour, from Amſterdam, who, on his paſſage, ſpoke with the following veſſels, viz. On the 20th ult. in lat. 36, 56, long. 55, the ſhip Henrietta, Benjamin Weeks, maſter, 12 days out from Virginia, bound to Liſbon, who had, two days before, taken up the crew of a wreck bound from Boſton to Aux-Cayes, commanded by Samuel Tucker; and on the 24th, in lat. 37, long. 62, the brig Hannah, Capt. Caſey, bound to Ireland from this port.

Sunday arrived the brig Rutledge, Capt. Landell, of Philadelphia, from Cape Francois; who, on the 11th inſtant, off the Highlands of Neverſink, ſpoke with the brig ----------, Capt. Pitts, from Fayal, bound to Philadelphia, 8 weeks out.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.

On Monday evening laſt, agreeable to notice given, a large number of the Merchants and Traders met at the City Tavern, to

take into consideration the proposed emission of paper money.---- Mr. John Maxwell Nesbitt was placed in the chair, and, after a pretty full investigation of the subject, the company divided on the question, when not one fiftieth part appeared in favor of the paper money. A committee was then appointed, to prepare a representation to the Assembly, agreeably to the sentiments of the meeting. A motion was made during the debate, to bring forward the consideration of the whole of the Funding Bill, but it was over-ruled; for as the Committee of Merchants had no power to meddle with matters which they conceived unconnected with trade, nor could with any propriety call together any other class of inhabitants than those who appointed them, they requested the company to consider the paper money independently of the funding bill. The business being finished, the Chairman received the thanks of the company, and left the Chair.

The gentleman who first moved the consideration of the funding bill again revived it, wishing to take the sense of so large a number of citizens on such on important matter. A new President was proposed, and Colonel Gurney was placed in the chair. After many arguments on the expediency and inexpediency of the subject, a gentleman proposed for consideration the draft of a petition and remonstrance to the Assembly against the said bill, as it now stands, which being twice read, and considered by paragraphs, was agreed to by a very great majority. A number of copies were directed to be printed, in order to be distributed for signing, and the petition first brought in having been agreed to, without alteration or amendment, was signed at the table, as a beginning to the business.

A correspondent assures us, that the general assembly of Maryland, during their late sessions, passed an act for laying a tax on all real and personal estates within that state, for the purpose of funding not only the debts of the state, but those of Congress, so far as the citizens of Maryland are creditors of that Honorable body. This patriotic exertion, it is added, requires at present a provision of £ 140,000 per annum, but is formed in perfect subserviency to fœderal measures; for the same law enables Congress to proceed upon the general plan of funding the debts of the United States, by collecting the proposed 5 per cent. impost in Maryland, as soon as 12 of the States concur in this revenue; when the tax, directed by the act, is to be lessened so as to provide for the state incumbrances only. It is, in fact, the plan generally of the assembly of Pennsylvania.

Some attempts, it seems, were made on this occasion to discriminate between original holders of certificates and purchasers, but it was found impossible to do it to any good purpose, or without much evasion or perjury; and that such a violation of public faith as this would fix a stigma, and entail a discredit, which would essentially injure us at home and abroad. These enlightened people, therefore, preferred the embracing of the whole mass of public debt, although the business was large, and the tax it required was considerable. In the valuation of property, directed by the tax bill, the price of a negro man slave is set at £. 75.

Our correspondent adds, that this affair has not, as far as appears, raised any clamour, nor created the least uneasiness in our sister state.

Francis Hughes, mariner, was on Saturday last committed to goal by his honor the judge of the admiralty, being charged with piracy in running away with the schooner *Free Mason*, and her cargo, the property of CHARLES TRAVERS. The account he gave of this transaction, on his being examined, was in substance as follows:

That he was Captain of the schooner Free Mason, in her late voyage from Philadelphia to Hispaniola: That Charles Travers, the owner of the vessel and cargo, was on board as supercargo: That about the 2d of November last, being in sight of Hispaniola, he went on shore in the boat with Travers, in order to make enquiry respecting the markets, and to get information; but having previously agreed with *Theobald Burk*, (alias Bush) the mate, to seize and run away with the vessel, he took an opportunity to come off with the boat and leave Travers on shore.

That as soon as he got on board, he and Burk took possession of the schooner and set sail for Providence. That they landed the rest of the crew on one of the Bahama islands, called Long-Island; after which the vessel proved so leaky, that they were obliged to put in at another of those Islands, called Xumi, where they unladed the cargo in order to come at the leak. Here they sold twenty casks of their flour; the remainder of their cargo was reshipped. They then changed their design of going to Providence, fearing, probably, that the crew they had landed would give information of their being pirates. That they sailed for Baltimore, where they arrived; giving out that they were from Philadelphia, bound for Florida, and had put in in distress, having lost their bowsprit. At Baltimore they disposed of their cargo, by sending the dry goods to the vendue-office, and selling their flour to a merchant there. That finding himself in danger of being discovered, he received £ 50 on account, and taking several gold watches, part of the goods found on board, he came to Philadelphia. He says he knows not what is become of Theobald Burk.

We are informed that Congress have been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen Commissioners for laying out the ground on which to build the apartments for the future accommodation of that honorable body, near Trenton, viz. Philip Schuyler, Esq; of New-York, Philemon Dickinson, Esq; of New-Jersey, and the Honorable Robert Morris, Esq; of Pennsylvania.

A correspondent says, he is of opinion that the Congress of the United States will have to OPEN A SCHELDT, as well as the Emperor of Germany; the Spaniards, regardless of the respect due to the sovereign and independent Empire of North-America, have denied our flag the navigation of the river Missisippi, and interdicted the citizens of these Free States from an intercourse with their dominions, as if the Americans had been piratical robbers. We have never received any favors from the Spaniards. We owe them no obligation, nor have we done them any injury. These considerations, independent of national and liberal practice, confirm our correspondent in his opinion, that we should not let an idea go abroad, (especially at this æra of our Empire) of our permitting an insult to pass unnoticed, from any Nation, State, or Empire upon Earth---Rome, even before the rape of the Sabines, would not have permitted such a thing.

In one of the articles of the definitive treaty between Great-Britain and America, it is stipulated on the part of the former, "that the navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to its mouth, shall be for ever free to the subjects of Great-Britain and the citizens of the United States." It is notorious, that our commerce is not only interrupted, but our countrymen grossly insulted, abused and plundered by the Spaniards, at New-Orleans and other places, in the vicinity of the aforesaid river; yet the Congress seem never to have demanded a ratification of this part of the treaty, from the court of London; while that court enjoys our embarrassments, and only waits to see us engaged in a bloody war with our jealous neighbours the Dons, that it may step in and reap the most signal advantages from our mutual animosities. But, notwithstanding our propensity to peace, let those haughty, purse-proud *Maitres des Galleons* beware how they continue to insult the free citizens of these states, if they wish still to maintain a foot-hold on this continent.

By a letter from Reedy-Island we learn, that within the week past a number of vessels have arrived in our bay and river from Europe and the West-Indies, and are now laying below, being hindered from coming up by the ice; among them are, the Friendship, Miller, from Bourdeaux and Londonderry; the Cæsar, Miller, from Bristol; Friend George, Olhoff, from Amsterdam; Betsey, Dickinson, from Hispaniola; Philadelphia, Strong, from Charleston; a vessel from Cadiz; the Betsey, Slover, from New-York, &c.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Thursday, February 17, 1785. A. M.

AGREEABLY to the order of the day, the House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Message from the President and the Supreme Executive Council, of the second instant, and having fully debated the same by paragraphs, was adopted as follows, *viz.*

THE COMMITTEE to whom were referred the Message from the President and Supreme Executive Council, of the second instant, together with the letter from his Excellency the President of Congress, of the 21st of last month, and its enclosures, beg leave to report,

That they have read and attentively considered the said Message and the several papers accompanying the same, which the Council have been pleased to say, contain sentiments which "so perfectly correspond with those delivered in their "Message of the first instant, and which so remarkably support the arguments therein used," as to give great weight to them, and to merit the immediate attention of the House.

Your Committee are clearly of opinion, that these communications ought to engage the early and serious attention of the House: But, that the sentiments therein contained correspond with the general tenor and tendency of the Message referred to, or support the arguments therein used, your Committee cannot perceive: On the contrary, these communications furnish strong additional arguments in favour of the measure which that Message seems to have been intended to frustrate and destroy. These communications, however, were made to the House, under an injunction of secrecy, which your Committee apprehend precludes them from any particular recital of their contents; though the Message, which the House had been careful, according to that injunction, to confine within the circle of its own Members, was very early published from a copy obtained elsewhere.

The resolution of Congress of the 20th of January does not contain any requisition; and it appears to your Committee that their sole object in the transmission of that resolution and the papers accompanying it, was to urge a compliance with their former requisitions, as modified by their acts of the 18th of April, 1783, and 27th and 28th of April 1784.

The first mentioned requisition of the 18th of April 1783, your Committe find, was promptly and fully complied with by the Legislature of this state, by an act passed the 23d of September, 1783, entitled "An act for levying a duty on "certain enumerated articles, and an impost of five *per centum* "*ad valorem*, on all other goods, wares and merchandize, im-"ported into this state; and a tax upon real and personal "property, for the discharge of the debts of the United "States of America, agreeable to acts of Congress, therein "recited, and for other purposes therein mentioned," except the organization of the tax, mentioned in the said act, for the raising and collecting of 205,189 dollars annually; which tax is proposed to be carried into effect by a bill lately printed for consideration.

The latter of these requisitions, as contained in the acts of the 27th and 28th of April, 1784, reduced, for the reasons therein mentioned, two former requisitions, one of eight millions, and the other of two millions, to the consolidated sum of four millions of dollars, for the services of the year 1784, as stated in an estimate contained in the said act, in which are included the supposed demands of the various departments, with an allowance for contingencies; debts contracted and remaining unpaid, for the services in 1782, and 1783; the whole interest due and to become due on the foreign debt to the last of December 1784; and the whole interest of the domestic debt to the last of December 1783. This requisition called on the several states for the payment of so much of their respective quotas of the said four millions of dollars as then remained unpaid, and admitted, by way of facility, in the payment, that on three fourths thereof being paid in specie, the other fourth part might be discounted with their respective citizens in payment of interest due on their certificates. The quota of Pennsylvania on this requisition, was stated at 560,397 dollars, and the Receiver of Continental Taxes in this state acknowledges the receipt of 439,800 dollars, on account thereof, which leaves a balance due to the United States, on that account, of 120,597 dollars, payable out of the arrearages of taxes due from the citizens of this state, imposed in the year 1782 and 1783, no measure having been taken by this state to avail itself of the facilities abovementioned.

Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that on the payment of the above balance of 120,597 dollars, this state will have fully complied, on her part, with the intention of Congress in making the communication now under consideration.

Your Committee, however, beg leave to remark on this occasion, that although a considerable number of the citizens of this state have chearfully paid their respective quotas of these taxes, a larger proportion yet remains to be collected from those who are equally able to pay, after making a reasonable allowance for such as particular circumstances may require should be farther indulged or wholly exonerated; and that justice to those who have already paid their share, as well as the urgency of the public demands for money, makes it necessary that the most speedy and effectual measures be taken to enforce the collection of such of the said arrearges as ought to be collected.

Your Committee therefore offer the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the Supreme Executive Council be, and they are hereby enjoined to cause the Commissioners of the several counties in this state, to proceed according to law in procuring the collection of the arrearges of taxes now due in this state, and to prosecute such of the officers concerned in the collection of the said taxes as shall respectively refuse or neglect to perform the duties enjoined on them.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this State be, and he is hereby directed to pay to the order of the United States, with and out of the first monies he shall receive for the taxes now due, so much as, together with the sums already paid out of the taxes of 1782 and 1783, shall amount to the sum of 560,397 dollars.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION, on the Wissahickon road, three miles from the city, containing twenty acres of land, with an exceeding good house and barn. For terms, apply to

Philad. Feb. 22, 1785. § JOSEPH REDMAN.

New Red Clover & Timothy SEED;
ALSO
DYE STUFFS, &c.

Consisting of Brazil, Logwood, Woad, Orchella, red and white Argol or crude Tartar, Alleppo Galls, &c. &c.

A neat Assortment of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, GLASS, PAINTS, &c. &c. to be SOLD on the most reasonable Terms, Wholesale and Retail, by

POULTNEY & WISTAR,

at the GREEN STORE, next Door to the Old Goal, Market-street, Philadelphia. c 2 m.

Mathematical and Philosophical Correspondence.

QUESTION I.

A. sold to *B.* a house and lot, for a certain sum; of which one third was to be paid down, and of the remainder, one fourth in four months, one fifth in five months after, and the rest in six months after that. But the parties afterwards agree, that one half of the purchase-money be paid down, and the remaining half in twelve months. The question is, *Which of the parties gained by this second agreement, and how much* per centum, *computing the use of money at* six per cent. per annum, *simple interest?* MERCATOR.

SOLUTION, by W. W.

Supposing the house and lot to have been sold for £ 100: Then by the first agreement the present worth would amount to £ 96 10 9½; and, by the second agreement, to £ 97 3 4¼; the difference in favour of *A* is 12/7: Then, as £ 96 10 9½ is to 12/7, so is £ 100 to 13/0¼, *A*'s gain per cent. by the second agreement.

QUESTION V. (A prize of Buchanan's English Syntax.)

A certain man on his death-bed, March 10, 1766, put out £ 4000, at 6 per cent. per annum simple interest, which he bequeathed to his four sons in the following manner, viz. that they should each receive an equal sum of the £ 4000, with the interest arising thereon, as they severally arrived at the age of twenty-one years. The question is, *What that sum was?* when the first son was born Jan. 10th, 1756; the second March 18th, 1758; the third May 1st, 1760; and the fourth August 10th, 1765.

On *FRIDAY* next,
At the CITY VENDUE-STORE,
Will be SOLD by public SALE,
A QUANTITY OF GOODS,

On Account of the Underwriters---consisting of

13 Pieces Hair Shag,
39 Ditto super and superfine Cloths,
4 Ditto Shalloons,
3 Ditto Rattinets,
2 Ditto Check Muslin,
12 Yards Irish Bengals.
Broad-Cloths, Coatings, Blankets, &c &c.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia, February 22, 1785.

For SALE, by public Vendue,

On MONDAY, the 28th of February instant,

LOTS, in the TOWN of NORRIS.

THE Trustees of the University having, in October last, entered into agreement with the Commissioners of the county of Montgomery, in case of their erecting the Court-house at Norriton, to lay out a town there, to be called NORRIS, and to sell a number of lots therein, to the highest bidder, by public vendue, and the Commissioners having determined, according to the authority vested in them by law, to proceed in erecting the Court-house, and requested a sale of lots to be made as soon as may be.

Public NOTICE is hereby given, That a number of LOTS will be exposed to SALE, by public Vendue, on MONDAY, the 28th of February instant. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises.

A plan of the said Town and Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia; at Levering's Tavern; on the premises; at the Widow Thomson's; at Pottsgrove, and at Reading. ¶ 1 w.

RED CLOVER SEED,

Of the last Year's Growth; Hyson, Souchong and Bohea TEAS; English GLUE, and GROCERIES of divers Kinds, as usual, to be SOLD by

BENEDICT DORSEY,

In Third-street, between the Harp and Crown and Market-street, and nearly opposite to the Old Work-house.

Philadelphia, 2d Month 22, 1785. §

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the 10th of March next,

A SMALL PLANTATION, situated in Turner's Lane, nearly opposite Mr. Daniel Williams's, very convenient to attend the market, being three miles from the city of Philadelphia. On the said place are a good brick house for a tenant, a large garden, milk-house, barn and stables. For further particulars, enquire of BUCKRIDGE SIMS, now on the premises.

Also a few load of exceeding good first crop CLOVER to be sold; and likewise a LOT of GROUND, in Apple-tree Alley, to be lett. Enquire as above.

Northern Liberties, February 19, 1785. §

To be SOLD or LETT,

And may be entered upon any time in March next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in Chester county, now in the tenure of Thomas Strawbridge, Esq; containing 246 acres of land, near Job Ruston's and Lewis Pusey's mills, about 45 miles from Philadelphia, and 16 from Christiana bridge; there are on the premises a good commodious stone dwelling-house and kitchen adjoining, with a good garden, a large barn and sheds, a well constructed stone stable, waggon-house and cribs, a two storied stone spring-house near the dwelling, and several other out-houses; the arable land is favorable for cultivation, and very natural to grass, most of the fields well furnished with water, upwards of 40 acres of watered meadow are already made, and ten more may readily be added, capable of maintaining a large stock; there is a young bearing orchard having upwards of 200 apple trees of the best grafted fruit, and upwards of 100 large bearing trees, with a variety of other fruit; the land is within three miles of good limestone. Any person inclining to purchase or rent, may know the terms by applying to James Lindley or John Jackson, jun. in New-Garden, or of the subscriber, in Blockley, Philadelphia county.

Jan. 26, 1785. ¶ ISAAC GRAY.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN, in the night of the 15th instant, from the subscriber's fulling-mill, in Williston township, Chester county, the following articles, viz. About 12 yards of blanketing and 5 yards of white linsey; all of which was wet and unfinished, and supposed to have been stolen by a certain John Kaign, an Irishman, who now calls himself John Watson, and has been whipped at Chester for horse-stealing. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, pock-marked, has black curled hair, and very thick lips. Had on, a short swanskin coat, blue trowsers, a check shirt above half blue, an old brown wool hat, and old shoes with straps, and tied with strings. Whoever secures the above goods, and the thief, so that he be brought to conviction, shall be entitled to the above reward; or for the goods only, TWO DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

Feb. 19, 1785. § THOMAS SMEDLEY, Fuller.

STATE LOTTERY-OFFICE,

December 31, 1784.

BY a ſupplement to the act, entitled, "An act for raiſing by way of lottery, the ſum of *Forty-two Thouſand Dollars*, for improving the public roads leading from the city of Philadelphia to the weſtern parts of this ſtate, and towards improving the navigation of the river Schuylkill," the managers of the ſaid lottery are empowered "to give two tickets as gratuities, with every hundred tickets purchaſed together, in the two firſt claſſes thereof," and alſo, "to place in the hands of ſuch perſons as they ſhall judge ſafe, ſuch parcels of tickets, from time to time, for ſale, on account of the ſaid lottery, as they may ſuppoſe to be neceſſary to forward the deſigns of the lottery, and to whom they ſhall likewiſe allow in the ſaid firſt and ſecond claſſes reſpectively, two tickets for every hundred tickets ſuch perſons ſhall diſpoſe of, upon their paying to the ſaid managers the amount of the ſales of ſuch tickets by them ſeverally ſold."

The Honorable the Executive Council are authoriſed by the ſaid ſupplement to appoint a day when the managers ſhall proceed to draw the ſeveral claſſes; the firſt of which will commence when a few more of the tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of; this it is expected will be very ſoon, as tickets are diſperſed through the ſtate, and placed in ſuch hands as will uſe their beſt endeavours to forward the deſigns of the lottery.

Tickets are to be had of the following gentlemen, viz. Meſſrs. Roſs and Turbutt, Mr. Paul Zantſinger, and Mr. Adam Richart, *Lancaſter*.

Mr. Michael Hahn, Mr. Baltzer Spangler, *York-Town*.
Mr. Stephen Duncan, *Carliſle*.
Mr. Daniel Duncan, *Shippenſburg*.
Meſſrs. Rutter and Beard, *Potts-Town*.
Mr. Thomas Dundas, *Reading*.

In *Philadelphia*, of Mr. Samuel Nicholas, at the Conneſtogoe-Waggon; Mr. Francis Lee, at the Indian-Queen; Mr. William Geiſſe, at the King of Pruſſia, *Market-ſtreet*.

At the *Lottery-Office*, in Arch-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet and at the dwelling-houſes of the managers.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
BENJAMIN FULLER,
MATTHEW CLARKSON. } Managers.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY, the 23d of this inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee Houſe, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A LOT of GROUND, with a two ſtory brick Meſſuage and Kitchen thereon erected, ſituate at the corner of Coomb's Alley and Chancery Lane, containing in front on ſaid alley 16 feet 8 inches, and in length on Chancery Lane 52 feet, ſubject to a ground rent of 33ſ4 per annum.

Alſo a LOT, in Kenſington, containing in front on Queen-ſtreet (commonly called Point road) 100 feet, and croſſing King-ſtreet into the river Delaware, with the ſame front of 100 feet on ſaid river; bounded by lots of Baker and Spencer.

The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, or by enquiring of BRYAN WILKINSON, and
Philad. Feb. 1, 1785. JAMES ASH.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on the firſt day of March next, at ten o'clock, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated in Eaſt-Caln township, Cheſter county, containing 218 acres of good land, about one half cleared, the other half well timbered, 20 acres of good meadow, chiefly timothy, well watered by two ſtreams, and as much more may be made, Brandywine creek runs through ſaid place, whereon are erected two dwelling-houſes, one ſtone, the other logs, a ſmith's ſhop in a good place for ſmith's work; alſo two barns, two bearing orchards of good fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees, a pump of good water near the door of one of the houſes, and a good ſpring near the other, with a ſtream of water by the door. Said plantation lies very convenient for a ſtore, and may be divided to ſuit the purchaſers, ſituate on the main road from Warwick Furnace to the Head of Elk. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, young horſes and mares, and ſundry other things; ſaid land is adjoining to William Alliſon, William Long, and others, and very convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip and merchant-mills. The title indiſputable. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know further particulars by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶ SAMUEL HOLLIDAY.

On the Tenth of March next, at 1 o'Clock, agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Jeſſe Jones, deceaſed, will be ſold, and poſſeſſion given the Firſt of April,

A PLANTATION in Williſtown township, Cheſter county, containing about 130 acres, near two thirds of which is cleared, with a good meadow, and the arable land very natural to paſture. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone houſe, ſtone barn, and ſtone ſpring-houſe, over an excellent ſpring of water, convenient to the dwelling houſe, a good young bearing apple orchard of grafted trees, with a variety of other grafted fruit. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to Jacob Matſon, living thereon. The terms of payment, which will be eaſy to the purchaſer, will be made known at the time of ſale, by EZRA JONES } Executors.
ISRAEL JONES }

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jeſſe Jones, deceaſed, by bonds or notes, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to furniſh the executors with their accounts. Feb. 10, 1785.

February 5, 1785.

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, for the county of Bucks, December Term laſt, to the ſubſcribers directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, on THURSDAY, the tenth day of March next, on the premiſes, a number of valuable LOTS of LAND, ſituate in Middletown, near the Four-Lanes-End, in the county aforeſaid, and ſundry other Articles; late the property of Robert Adeair, at-

---

Philadelphia, February 8, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late DAVID JONES, of this city, cordwainer, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to his widow in Fourth-ſtreet, near the Univerſity; and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to deliver them in, properly atteſted, as aforeſaid. REBECCA JONES, Executrix.
PETER DEHAVEN, } Executors.
WILLIAM ROGERS, }

TO BE SOLD,
By ISAAC PENINGTON,

At the SUGAR-HOUSE, the corner of Race and Crown-ſtreets, Double and Single refined LOAF SUGAR, LUMP SUGAR and MOLASSES. ¶w. 6

For SALE, by public Auction,

On the firſt day of March next, at the houſe of JOHN INSKEEP, in the town of Salem, New-Jerſey,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Penn's-Neck, Salem county, bounded on the river Delaware, and nearly oppoſite Wilmington. Appurtenant to this eſtate, there is upwards of 100 acres of marſh meadow, which renders it very eligible for grazing. The premiſes are accommodated with a good brick meſſuage, convenient barn, and other neceſſary out-houſes. Attendance will be given by the proprietor thereof,

¶ SAMUEL GARRIGUES, of Philadelphia.

PURSUANT to an order iſſued out of the Orphans Court for Cheſter county, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, the 15th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, That valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Springfield, containing 200 acres, whereon are erected, a commodious two ſtory ſtone houſe, a convenient kitchen, a large frame barn, ſtables, a large ſtone ſpring-houſe on an excellent never-failing ſpring of water, and other convenient out-houſes; about 30 acres of the beſt watered and marſh meadow, a large proportion of woodland, well timbered, and a bearing orchard of the beſt fruit, the reſt fertile arable land, noted for producing great crops of wheat and other grain, as well as paſture; ſituate ten miles from Philadelphia, one from Springfield Meeting-houſe, and ſix from Cheſter, lays compact, the dwelling-houſe near the center; bounded by Darby creek, lands of Iſaac Maris, Seth Pancoaſt and others; late the eſtate of Jeſſe Maris, jun. deceaſed, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, adminiſtrators of ſaid eſtate. WILLIAM WISHART,
Feb. 5, 1785. RICHARD RILEY.

N. B. The purchaſer, paying one third of the purchaſe money down, may have one or two years to pay the remainder in yearly payments, giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt. § 5w.

Juſt imported by the George, Captain Johnſon, from London, and to be SOLD by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

At his Looking-Glaſs Store, the Golden Boy, near the Bunch of Grapes tavern in Third-ſtreet,

A great Variety of

ENGLISH Looking-Glaſſes,
Alſo, French and Dutch ditto,
Japanned Waiters,
Trays, Bread-baſkets,
Mugs, canns, &c. &c. at the loweſt prices.

Philadelphia, February 9, 1785

BURLINGTON PORK in barrels, Hogs Lard in kegs, Bohea Tea in cheſts, Sugar in hogſheads, together with a variety of Dry Goods, China Glaſs and Queens Ware for ſale, by JOHN and JAMES OLDDEN, in Second-ſtreet, eight doors below the market. c 6 w.

To the PUBLIC in general, particularly to the FARMERS.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Hamburgh, that very valuable Clover Seed called

Lucern & Burnett SEED.

TO ſpeak any thing in favor of this ſeed would be needleſs, as the people who are acquainted with the nature of this clover, know that it produces 8 or 9 tons of the beſt hay per acre in England and Germany, and furniſhes the cattle in the three winter months with the fineſt paſture. A very ſmall quantity of it is remaining. Thoſe who are deſirous to profit the advantage of it, muſt ſpeedily apply for it to the ſubſcriber, living the upper end of Second-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, who has likewiſe imported a little of the very beſt kind of divers FLOWER SEEDS.

TO BE LET,

For a gentleman's ſeat for the ſummer ſeaſon, in a very pleaſant ſituation in the Northern Liberties, in a lane leading from Germantown road towards the Schuylkill, a very convenient Houſe, Gardens, and other conveniences, &c. &c. 4 miles from the city.

February 12, 1785. E. LEWIS TREICHEL,

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the tenth of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 110 acres of land, ſituate in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, 13 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Gulph road, and a road leading from Lancaſter road to Spring mill ferry, about two miles from Lancaſter road, and adjoining lands of Charles Thomſon, Eſq; about two thirds cleared, the reſt well timbered; there is a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a good cellar, a ſtone kitchen one and a half ſtories high, 15 feet by 18, a pump of good water that has never been dry, a compleat barn, with a ſtable and cow-houſe, and an excellent garden before the door. Alſo a good log-houſe, with two rooms and two fire-places below, and a good new log ſhop adjoining, ſuitable for a tradeſman, a log ſpring-houſe with good water, and ſeveral never-failing ſprings of water, two orchards, one produces a good quantity of fruit, the other young; there is a rich bottom, and a conveniency of making watered meadow. Said place is in good repair, and allowed to be as good ſoil as any in the parts, very commodious, and the ſituation very pleaſant, being a high level ground, eaſy to till, and allowed to be one of the healthieſt places in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, would ſuit a gentleman that has a particular regard for his health, near to ſeveral places of worſhip of different denominations, and lime may be had within two miles; it is alſo near to ſeveral merchant-mills and ſchools, and would ſuit to be divided, with buildings on each part. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole or one half, may be further informed by applying to Joſeph Ogden, at the Middle-ferry on Schuylkill, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Feb. 9, 1785. ‡ HENRY PUGH.

TO BE SOLD,
A GRAZING FARM,

CONTAINING 186 acres, one half whereof is marſh meadow, in the beſt order, defended by a good bank; the upland is under cedar fence. The improvements conſiſt of a convenient two ſtory brick houſe, and large brick barn, ſtables, &c. an orchard of winter fruit, and a well of good water, is ſituated on the river Chriſtiana, in full view of the town of Wilmington, to which and Philadelphia hay and other produce may be immediately conveyed by water.

Alſo ſeveral Tracts of wood and cleared Land, in New-Caſtle county, between the Head of Elk and Chriſtiana Bridge; as they can be well watered, they may be uſed to advantage for the purpoſe of meadow. A fourth part of the purchaſe money being paid down, the remainder will be made very eaſy to the purchaſer. Apply to RUMFORD DAWES, in Philadelphia, or to JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington. ¶

N. B. If the grazing farm is not ſold in two months, it will be rented. Feb. 1, 1785.

Red and White CLOVER SEED,

To be SOLD by

DESHLER & ROBERTS,

In Market-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

To be LETT for eleven Years,

On an improving LEASE,

A PLANTATION, in the Northern Liberties, between the Germantown and Frankford roads, three miles from the Court-houſe, containing 130 acres, 12 acres of which are watered meadow, 20 woodland, and the remainder ſuitable for tilling. Enquire of JONATHAN MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1785. §

THERE is now confined in the Work-Houſe of the city and county of Philadelphia, the following perſons, on ſuſpicion of being RUN AWAY SERVANTS,---viz. WILLIAM AGER, a boy of 14 years of age, ſays he belongs to John Matthews, near Harris's Ferry, on Suſquehanna.

ALLEY ANSLEY, ſays that ſhe belongs to Richard Kain, Tavern-keeper in Wilmington.

JAMES BAWSWORTH, a Negro Man, ſays that he came from Bartlett county, in Virginia, he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, thin viſage, ſays that he was born free.

TOM, a Negroe Man, ſays that he belongs to Robert Peoples, in Shippen's town, in Cumberland county.

The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their fees, in ſix weeks after date. CLEMENT SMITH, Keeper
Jan. 29, 1785. of the Work-Houſe.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC VAUGHAN, late of Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with the ſubſcriber, within four weeks from the date hereof; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, within four weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be excluded.

First Month 24, 1785. JESSE ELLIS, Executor ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, ſituated in Charleſton townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, about two miles above the Valley Forge, containing 235 acres, bounded by lands of William Moor, deceaſed, Patrick Anderſon and others, on which there are erected two dwelling-houſes, one of them having two rooms on a floor, a large barn and ſtabling, with about 16 acres of good meadow watered by a never-failing ſtream, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; alſo two good bearing orchards, two ſpring-houſes, with never-failing ſprings of water, about 70 acres of good woodland, the remainder good arable and paſture land. Credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, living at the upper end of Germantown, Philadelphia county. PHILIP CARE.

N. B. If not ſold before the latter end of March, it will be rented. January 29, 1785 ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh Servant Man, named ALEXANDER PORTER, 20 years of age, dark brown hair, lately cut, a down ſouer look, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. Had on and took with him a new felt hat, a full ſuit of home made cloaths, light coloured wooden buttons on the coat, horn ditto on the jacket and breeches, three old ſhirts, ſtriped trowſers, copperas and white, one pair white ribbed yarn ſtockings, one pair ribbed grey ditto, two good axes. It is ſuppoſed that he went in company with a James Johnſton, lately from Ireland, a freſh looking fellow, has a ſore leg; it is probable that they will change their cloaths and names. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES BOYD.

Sadſbury, Cheſter county, January 25, 1785. ¶

LANDS FOR SALE.

PART of the real eſtate of Robert Callender, late of the townſhip of Middleton, in the county of Cumberland, deceaſed, about 3000 acres of unimproved land, ſituate on the waters of Jack's Creek, which empty into Juniata at a ſhort diſtance in the ſaid county; the whole lying nearly in a body, and abounds with the beſt of timber and meadow ground. A plantation of 200 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Middleton, within two miles of the town of Carliſle; on this plantation 100 acres are clear, including about 20 acres of meadow, which may be watered with a never-failing and ſtrong ſtream; the remaining 100 acres is loaded with a ſufficiency of the beſt of timber. Theſe lands will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit, and good titles will be made for the whole, by the ſubſcribers, the executors of the laſt will and teſtament of the aforeſaid Robert Callender. FRANCES REID, Executrix.
Cumberland county, WILLIAM NEILE,
Middleton townſhip, WILLIAM IRWIN, & } Exec.
Jan. 27, 1785. MATTHIAS SLOUGH, }

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES STEEL, late of this city, Houſe Carpenter, are deſired to pay the ſame, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, in order for ſettlement, to

WILLIAM GARRIGUES Adminiſtrator.

If JOHN STEEL, who came from Ireland in the year 1775, will apply as above directed, he may hear of ſomething to his advantage.

Several LOTS on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, for ſale. §

Eaſton, Northampton county, Jan. 15, 1785.

WAS committed to the goal of the ſaid county, on the 23d ult. a certain William M'Gee, who acknowledges himſelf to be a ſervant to one Mr. Ruſſell, of Philadelphia. His maſter is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away within eight weeks, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees.

FREDERICK BARTHOLD, Goaler.

THE SHIP
MERCURY,
Capt. WILLIAM BUDDEN,
WILL SAIL FOR
AMSTERDAM,

AS ſoon as poſſible after the navigation opens, having the greateſt part of her cargoe engaged.

For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, or to
Philad. Jan. 20, 1785. GEORGE HENRY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.